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Welcome to DialogClassic Web(tm)
Dialog level 05.05.00D
Last logoff: 20jul05 09:51:28
Logon file001 21jul05 09:41:56
          *** ANNOUNCEMENT ***
-- UPDATED: Important Notice to Freelance Authors--
See HELP FREELANCE for more information
NEW FILES RELEASED
***Aluminium Industry Abstracts (File 33)
***Ceramic Abstracts/World Ceramic Abstracts (File 335)
***CSA Life Sciences Abstracts (File 24)
***Corrosion Abstracts (File 46)
***Materials Business File (File 269)
***Engineered Materials Abstracts (File 293)
***CSA Aerospace & High Technology Database (File 108)
***CSA Technology Research Database (File 23)
***METADEX(r) (File 32)
***FDAnews (File 182)
***German Patents Fulltext (File 324)
RESUMED UPDATING
***Canadian Business and Current Affairs (262)
***CorpTech (559)
                   *** Chemical Structure Searching now available in Prous Science D
of the Future (F453), IMS R&D Focus (F445), Beilstein Facts (F390),
and Derwent Chemistry Resource (F355).
     >>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<
           of new databases, price changes, etc.
KWIC is set to 50.
HILIGHT set on as ' '
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       1:ERIC 1966-2004/Jul 21
File
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         1: Updates suspended by ERIC until
Q3, 2005
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     $0.05 INTERNET
     $0.85 Estimated cost this search
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 File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1951-2005/Jul W3
         (c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp.
 File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/Oct
         (c) format only 2002 Dialog Corporation
 *File 159: Cancerlit is no longer updating.
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Please see HELP NEWS159.
         5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2005/Jul W3
         (c) 2005 BIOSIS
  File 73:EMBASE 1974-2005/Jul 21
         (c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V.
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DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.
12599633
           PMID: 10189191
 Immunization against hepatitis B virus by mucosal administration of
 antigen-antibody complexes.
  McCluskie M J; Wen Y M; Di Q; Davis H L
  Loeb Health Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada.
  Viral
          immunology (UNITED
                               STATES)
                                       1998, 11
                                                     (4)
                                                            p245-52,
                                                                       ISSN
0882-8245
           Journal Code: 8801552
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
  ... were predominantly of the IgG1 isotype (Th2-like). In contrast,
            induced
                            HBsAg/Ab
                                        plus
anti-HBs
                      bу
                                               cholera
                                                        toxin
oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) containing immunostimulatory CpG motifs ( CpG
  (1 microg each) were predominantly IgG2a (Th1-like). Results from this
study indicate that HBsAg/Ab complexes can induce strong humoral immune
responses when delivered...
              (Item 2 from file: 155)
  3/3, K/2
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.
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12481550 PMID: 9794366

CpG DNA is a potent enhancer of systemic and mucosal immune responses against hepatitis B surface antigen with intranasal administration to mice. McCluskie M J; Davis H L

Loeb Research Institute, Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Canada.

Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. - 1950) (UNITED STATES) Nov 1 1998, 161 (9) p4463-6, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

CpG DNA is a potent enhancer of systemic and mucosal immune responses against hepatitis B surface antigen with intranasal administration to mice.

...vaccines unless such vaccines are administered with a mucosal adjuvant such as cholera toxin (CT); however, CT is toxic in humans. Synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides containing immunostimulatory CpG motifs (CpG) are potent adjuvants for the induction of Th1-like systemic immune responses against parenterally delivered proteins. Here, we show in mice that intranasal delivery of hepatitis B surface Ag, which alone has no effect, elicits good immune responses when given with CpG oligodeoxynucleotides and/or CT. Overall, CpG is superior to CT for the induction of humoral and cell-mediated systemic immunity as well as mucosal immune responses (IgA) at local (lung) and distant (feces) sites. Furthermore, CpG and CT act synergistically, giving stronger responses than those observed with 10 times more of either adjuvant alone. Ab isotypes were predominantly IgG1 (Th2-like) with CT, mixed IgG1/IgG2a (Th0) with CpG, and predominantly IgG2a (Th1-like) with CpG and CT together.

3/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE

(c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

07454754 EMBASE No: 1998363958

Cutting edge: CpG DNA is a potent enhancer of systemic and mucosal immune responses against hepatitis B surface antigen with intranasal administration to mice

McCluskie M.J.; Davis H.L.

Dr. H.L. Davis, Loeb Research Institute, 725 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa,

Ont. Kly 4E9 Canada

AUTHOR EMAIL: hdavis@LRI.ca

Journal of Immunology (J. IMMUNOL.) (United States) 01 NOV 1998, 161/9

(4463 - 4466)

CODEN: JOIMA ISSN: 0022-1767 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 32

Cutting edge: CpG DNA is a potent enhancer of systemic and mucosal immune responses against hepatitis B surface antigen with intranasal administration to mice

Mucosal immunity is difficult to induce with subunit vaccines unless such vaccines are administered with a mucosal adjuvant such as cholera toxin (CT); however, CT is toxic in humans. Synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides containing immunostimulatory CpG motifs (CpG) are potent adjuvants for

the induction of Th1-like systemic immune responses against parenterally delivered proteins. Here, we show in mice that intranasal delivery of hepatitis B surface Ag, which alone has no effect, elicits good immune responses when given with CpG oligodeoxynucleotides and/or CT. Overall, CpG is superior to CT for the induction of humoral and cell-mediated systemic immunity as well as mucosal immune responses (IgA) at local (lung) and distant (feces) sites. Furthermore, CpG and CT act synergistically, giving stronger responses than those observed with 10 times more of either adjuvant alone. Ab isotypes were predominantly IgG1 (Th2-like) with CT, mixed IgG1/IgG2a (Th0) with CpG , and predominantly IgG2a (Th1-like) with CpG and CT together.

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DIALOG(R)File
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(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
            BIOSIS NO.: 199800364140
0011569893
 CpG DNA, a novel immune enhancer for systemic and mucosal immunization
 with influenza virus
AUTHOR: Moldoveanu Zina (Reprint); Love-Homan Laurie; Huang Wen Qiang;
 Krieg Arthur M (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Veterans Adm. Med. Cent., Iowa City, IA 52246, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Vaccine 16 (11-12): p1216-1224 July, 1998 1998
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0264-410X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
 CpG DNA, a novel immune enhancer for systemic and mucosal immunization
 with influenza virus
ABSTRACT: Bacterial DNA causes B cell proliferation, immunoglobulin
  secretion, and Th1-like cytokine secretion, due to unmethylated CpG
  dinucleotides in particular base contexts ( CpG motifs), which are far
 more common in bacterial DNA than in vertebrate DNA. Synthetic
 oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) containing CpG motifs also trigger immune
  activation, suggesting possible utility as vaccine enhancers. Mice
  systemically primed with formalin-inactivated influenza virus mixed with
 CpG ODN, generated virus specific serum antibodies at titres
  approximately seven times higher than mice immunized without CpG ; the
  titres were further increased following an identical second injection. To
  determine whether CpG could be absorbed through mucosae and enhance
 vaccination responses, mice were immunized intranasally (IN) with the
  same preparation of virus with or without CpG ODN or Escherichia coli
  DNA. Following IN immunization, CpG ODN or E. coli DNA promoted
  increased production of influenza-specific antibodies in serum, saliva
  and the genital tract, compared with the control groups. These studies
  indicate that stimulatory CpG ODN are promising new immune enhancers
  for vaccination applications.
DESCRIPTORS:
  CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS:
                              CpG DNA...
... CpG ODN
 MISCELLANEOUS TERMS:
                          mucosal
                                    immune response...
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              (Item 1 from file: 155)
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DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.
18099504
           PMID: 15758079
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Orally administered OVA/ ${\tt CpG}$ -ODN induces specific mucosal and systemic immune response in young and aged mice.

Alignani Diego; Maletto Belkys; Liscovsky Miriam; Ropolo Andrea; Moron Gabriel; Pistoresi-Palencia Maria C

Departamento de Bioquimica Clinica, CIBICI (CONICET), Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Argentina.

Journal of leukocyte biology (United States) Jun 2005, 77 (6) p898-905, ISSN 0741-5400 Journal Code: 8405628

Publishing Model Print-Electronic Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: In Process

Orally administered OVA/ CpG -ODN induces specific mucosal and systemic immune response in young and aged mice.

We have previously demonstrated that subcutaneously administered ovalbumin (OVA) plus synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides containing immunostimulatory CpG motifs (CpG -ODN) as adjuvant stimulate cellular and humoral immunity and promote T helper cell type 1 differentiation in aged mice. The present study assessed the ability of CpG -ODN to induce an OVA-specific immune response after oral immunization in young (3-month-old) and aged (18-month-old) BALB/c mice. Oral OVA/CpG -ODN immunization induces a similar OVA-specific T cell-proliferative response (in mucosal and systemic tissues), immunoglobulin G (IgG) in plasma, and IgA in intestinal...

... OVA-specific humoral immune response observed in aged mice was similar to the one observed in young mice, peaking at day 7 after the last oral immunization and was present over 40 days after the last oral immunization. The pattern of cytokines released in culture supernatants in both groups of mice was similar, with specific interferon-gamma secretion in the absence of interleukin-5 responses. These results provide evidence that orally administered OVA/ CpG -ODN induces a young-like, specific, immune response against OVA in aged mice, showing that CpG -ODN might be used as a mucosal adjuvant during aging.

13/3, K/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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17746450 PMID: 15734046

Mucosal adjuvants.

Freytag L C; Clements J D

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Tulane University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA 70112, USA.

Vaccine (Netherlands) Mar 7 2005, 23 (15) p1804-13, ISSN 0264-410X

Journal Code: 8406899
Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Review

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... potential to function as mucosal adjuvants are the ADP-ribosylating enterotoxins (cholera toxin and the heat-labile enterotoxin of Escherichia coli), synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides containing unmethylated **cpg** dinucleotides (**cpg** ODN), and monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL). The mechanism of adjuvanticity of the ADP-ribosylating enterotoxins is the subject of

considerable debate. Our own view is that adjuvanticity is an outcome and not an event. It is likely that these molecules exert their adjuvant function by interacting with a variety of cell types, including epithelial cells, dendritic cells, macrophages, and possibly B- and T-lymphocytes. The adjuvant activities of CpG and MPL are due to several different effects they have on innate and adaptive immune responses and both MPL and CpG act through MyD88-dependent and -independent pathways. This presentation will summarize the probable mechanisms of action of these diverse mucosal adjuvants and discuss potential synergy...

Chemical Name: Adjuvants, Immunologic; CPG -oligonucleotide; Enterotoxins; Lipid A; Oligodeoxyribonucleotides; monophosphoryl lipid A; Adenosine Diphosphate Ribose

13/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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17455400 PMID: 15603894

Intranasal immunization with inactivated SARS-CoV (SARS-associated coronavirus) induced local and serum antibodies in mice.

Qu Di; Zheng Bojian; Yao Xin; Guan Yi; Yuan Zheng-Hong; Zhong Nan-Shan; Lu Li-Wei; Xie Jian-Ping; Wen Yu-Mei

Key Laboratory of Medical Molecular Virology/Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, PR China.

Vaccine (Netherlands) Jan 4 2005, 23 (7) p924-31, ISSN 0264-410X

Journal Code: 8406899
Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... 6) to 10(4.6) times. Inactivated GZ50 was used to immunize mice intranasally either alone, or after precipitation with polyethylene glycol (PEG), or with ${\bf CpG}$, or CTB as an adjuvant. The titer of serum neutralizing antibodies was up to 1:640. In mice immunized with adjuvants or PEG precipitated GZ50...

... immunofluorescence. Though serum antibodies were detected, no anti-SARS-IgA could be detected in mice immunized only with inactivated GZ50. The roles of adjuvants in **intranasal immunization** with inactivated. SARS-CoV is discussed.

13/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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15460563 PMID: 15331695

Intranasal immunization with inactivated influenza virus enhances immune responses to coadministered simian-human immunodeficiency virus-like particle antigens.

Kang Sang-Moo; Guo Lizheng; Yao Qizhi; Skountzou Ioanna; Compans Richard W

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Emory University School of Medicine, 1510 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30322, USA.

Journal of virology (United States) Sep 2004, 78 (18) p9624-32,

Contract/Grant No.: AI057017-01; AI; NIAID; AI28147; AI; NIAID; AI30042;

AI; NIAID

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... T-lymphocyte activities. The levels of enhancement of immune response by coimmunization with inactivated influenza virus were equivalent to those induced by inclusion of immunostimulatory CpG oligodeoxynucleotides (CpG DNA). We also observed that SHIV VLPs bind to influenza virus virions, forming mixed aggregates. These results indicate that inactivated influenza virus can play a role as a mucosal adjuvant to coadministered antigens. Copyright 2004 American Society for Microbiology

13/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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13621116 PMID: 11207303

Intranasal immunization with CpG oligodeoxynucleotides as an adjuvant dramatically increases IgA and protection against herpes simplex virus-2 in the genital tract.

Gallichan W S; Woolstencroft R N; Guarasci T; McCluskie M J; Davis H L; Rosenthal K L

Centre for Gene Therapeutics, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. - 1950) (United States) Mar 1 2001, 166 (5) p3451-7, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Intranasal immunization with CpG oligodeoxynucleotides as an adjuvant dramatically increases IgA and protection against herpes simplex virus-2 in the genital tract.

... HIV, will likely be dependent on the induction of potent long-lasting mucosal immune responses in the genital tract. Recently, synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) containing immunostimulatory CpG motifs were shown to serve as potent adjuvants for the induction of mucosal immune responses. Here, we show that intranasal immunization with CpG ODN, plus recombinant glycoprotein B (rgB) of HSV-1, results in significantly elevated levels of specific anti-gB IgA Abs in vaginal washes that remained

...in the genital tract in response to intravaginal (IVAG) HSV-2 challenge. HSV-2-specific CTL were observed at moderate levels in the spleens of CpG or non- CpG ODN-immunized mice. In contrast, strong CTL responses were observed locally in the genital tissues of both groups following IVAG HSV-2 challenge. Interestingly, mice immunized intranasally with rgB plus CpG ODN, but not non- CpG ODN, were significantly protected following IVAG HSV-2 challenge. Measurement of virus in protected CpG -immunized mice revealed a log lower level of replication within the first few days after infection. In conclusion, these results indicate that intranasal immunization with CpG ODN plus protein mediates immunity in the female genital tract capable of protecting against a sexually transmitted pathogen.

Descriptors: *Adjuvants, Immunologic--administration and dosage--AD; * CpG Islands--immunology--IM; *Herpes Genitalis--immunology--IM; *Herpes Genitalis--prevention and control--PC; *Herpes Simplex Virus Vaccines --administration and dosage--AD; *Herpesvirus 2, Human--immunology...

Chemical Name: Adjuvants, Immunologic; Antibodies, Viral; CPG -oligonucleotide; Herpes Simplex Virus Vaccines; Immunoglobulin A; Immunoglobulin G; Immunoglobulin Isotypes; Oligodeoxyribonucleotides; Recombinant Proteins; Viral Envelope Proteins; glycoprotein B, type 1 herpes simplex virus

13/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

12994266 PMID: 10948106

Antipeptide antibody responses following intranasal immunization: effectiveness of mucosal adjuvants.

Olszewska W; Partidos C D; Steward M W

The Department of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, WC1E 7HT, United Kingdom.

Infection and immunity (UNITED STATES) Sep 2000, 68 (9) p4923-9,

ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

... of potent adjuvants for human mucosally delivered vaccines. Novel adjuvant formulations have recently become available, and in the present study two have been used for intranasal immunization with a synthetic peptide immunogen (MAP-M2). This peptide represents a multiple antigenic peptide containing multiple copies of a mimotope M2, a peptide mimic of a conformational epitope of the fusion protein of measles virus. MAP-M2 was administered intranasally to experimental animals together with synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides containing unmethylated CpG motifs with or without a mutant of wild-type enterotoxin of Escherichia coli (LTR72). The combination of the mutant toxin LTR72 and the CpG repeats, codelivered with a peptide immunogen, induced both local and systemic peptide- and pathogen-specific humoral and cellular immune responses comparable to those obtained after intranasal immunization with the wild-type toxin LT. In combination of adjuvants induced a predominantly immunoglobulin G2a antibody response. If both the LTR72 and CpG adjuvants are shown to be safe for use in humans, this particular combination would appear to have potential as an adjuvant for mucosally delivered vaccines. in humans.

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    $31.46 Estimated cost this search
    $32.31 Estimated total session cost 4.043 DialUnits
Return to logon page!
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